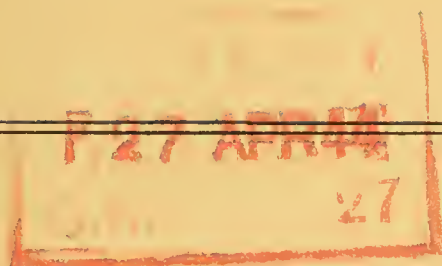


Gen. l
h. m. d.

~~LIBRARY~~
LIBRARY



Shingley Urban District Council



1942



1942

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


FOR THE

Shingley Urban Sanitary District

E. D. IRVINE, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

INDEX

Introduction	...	...	...	...	3
Committees ..	...	...	...	...	4
Vital Statistics	...	...	...	...	5, 6, 7
Social Conditions and General Health Services	...				8
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	9 to 15
Wartime Day Nursery	...	...	...	...	15, 16
Civil Defence	...	...	...	...	16
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	17, 18
Sanitation	...	...	...	...	18 to 22
Refuse Removal and Salvage	...	...	...	...	23 to 29
Housing	...	...	...	...	30 to 32
Food :					
Milk	...	...	...	...	32, 33
Meat	...	...	...	...	34 to 36
Other Food	...	...	...	...	36, 37
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	38 to 41
Ward Statistics	...	...	...	...	42



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b3008474x>

INTRODUCTION

TOWN HALL, SHIPLEY,

DECEMBER, 1943.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for the year 1942.

The health of the people of Shipley during 1942, the year under review, has been well maintained. The vital statistics are in most particulars very satisfactory in this the third year of the war, and though they have to some extent been vitiated by war conditions and transfers, the increase in the birth rate and the decrease in the crude death rate are good signs. The number of illegitimate births and the stillbirth rate and the infant mortality rate all declined.

Diphtheria declined in frequency and diphtheria immunisation made headway. It was estimated that at the year end, 53% of the infants under 5 years and 74% of the children between 5 and 15 years of age had received one full course of diphtheria immunisation. Intestinal disease was still prevalent; the bacteriology was mainly undetermined; sonne dysentery has been prevalent here for some time, and probably also throughout the country, though often unrecognised and unnotified.

As I have pointed out elsewhere the health of the children has been good and this is true of the infants. Infective jaundice (hepatitis) in children and adults was much more frequent than usual. Among the cases seen personally some of the adults were really ill and severely jaundiced.

The Welfare Clinics continue to show a high proportion of mothers using them; the new attendances of very young children equals 89% of the number of live births. A special session for first attendances of babies, test feeds, and the issue of gas helmets, has proved very acceptable to the mothers. The recovery of these helmets has proved a most difficult task; despite every precaution to ensure that parents know they must inform the Department if they leave the town, before returning the helmet, few do so, and the staff are caused unnecessary and often fruitless journeys, and correspondence, which could be readily obviated by a little consideration on the part of the public. Gas helmets are also issued at the Maternity Home.

One thing stands out and that is the need for further Maternity Home provision. I have reported that the Joint Maternity Home is clearly not big enough to serve the needs of Shipley and Bingley, and the securing of further provision is a matter of urgency. During 1943, St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford, has kindly accepted a number of patients for the Home, and a few cases direct from Shipley. Another matter requiring attention, though this time on a national scale, is the provision of home helps for sick persons and their families, organised by the Local Authority and rate assisted if necessary.

Your Medical Officer of Health is responsible, administratively, for the local Casualty Service, the Mortuary Service, the Food Anti-gas Service; and the enthusiasm of the officers and personnel in all, has been most encouraging.

There is an increasing tendency to remove from the small authorities powers and duties which in many cases they have performed adequately and well. Shipley can justify itself by its record and in such matters as, e.g., milk supervision and the school medical and maternity and child welfare service can welcome investigation; there seems to be a too ready assumption among many people that only large authorities can, and do, secure detailed and careful supervision of their health services.

Mr. W. H. Ball, Senior Sanitary Inspector, took up his appointment on the 30th March, 1942.

I have to thank all my colleagues on the staff of the Council, and in particular the staff of the Public Health Department, for their loyal co-operation and help.

I am, your obedient servant,

E. D. IRVINE,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH & HOUSING COMMITTEE

Councillor T. J. Gray, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council).

Councillor A. E. Horne (Chairman).

Councillor A. W. Robson (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor J. Chell.

Councillor C. M. Smith.

„ S. Derbyshire.

„ G. Waddilove.

„ J. Lancaster.

„ V. Waddilove.

„ R. Lindley.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Councillor T. J. Gray, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council).

Councillor C. M. Smith (Chairman).

Councillor J. R. Hardcastle (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor A. Alty.

Councillor J. Lancaster.

„ J. Chell.

„ G. K. Todd.

„ E. Craven.

V. Waddilove.

„ R. Lindley.

*Mrs. J. Dibb.

*Mrs. J. Walker.

* Co-opted Members.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Census 1931

Area of the district in acres	...	...	...	2,182
Population at Census of 1931	...	...	...	30,243
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling-houses in the district at Census of 1931	...	...	...	8,353
Average number of persons per room at Census of 1931	...			.80
Number of families or separate occupiers at Census of 1931				8,451

Summary, 1942, and Comparison with 1941

	1942	1941
Area of the district in acres	2,183	2,183
Estimated population, mid-year	30,210	31,470
Estimated number of dwelling-houses (end of year)	10,040	10,040
The rateable value (1st April)	£207,344	£207,771
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£808	£808
Live births	473	(a) †413 (b) †423
1942—Legitimate: Male, 218; Female, 237. Illegitimate: Male, 11; Female, 7.		
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	15.7	13.1
Still births	15	14
1942—Legitimate 14; Male, 7; Female, 7. Illegitimate 1; Male, 1; Female, 0.		
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	31	33
Number of deaths	372	404
1942: Male, 178; Female, 194.		
Crude Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	12.3	12.8

† (a) Figure for computing Birth Rates.

(b) Figure for computing Infant and Maternal mortalities.

				1942		1941
				————		————
Adjusted death rate ...				...	...	13.1
Comparability factor				...	(not available for 1942)	1.02
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 (live and still) births				10.6	...	nil
Deaths from puerperal sepsis ...				2	...	nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				4.2	...	nil
Deaths from other puerperal causes				3	...	nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				6.4	...	nil
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :—						
RATE	|	All infants per 1,000 live births		...	46.5	54
		Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		46.2	50	
		Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		50.6	130	
Deaths from cancer (all ages)				54	...	53
Death rate from cancer per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				1.8	...	1.7
Deaths from measles (all ages)				2	...	1
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)				1	...	nil
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				nil	...	2
Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis				9	...	15
Death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				0.30	...	0.48
Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis				11	...	18
Death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				0.36	...	0.60
Percentage of births occurring in public institutions				47.7	...	42.9
Percentage of deaths occurring in public institutions				27.42	...	35.14

Causes of Death

The following table shows the causes of death during 1942 (Registrar General's Return), together with a comparison in the number of deaths for 1941.

No. of Deaths in 1941	Deaths, 1942	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabitants
404	All causes	178	194	372	100	12.3
—	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—
—	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—
—	Whooping Cough	1	—	1	0.5	0.06
3	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
15	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	4	5	9	2.4	0.29
4	Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	2	2	0.5	0.06
1	Syphilitic Diseases	—	3	3	0.8	0.09
6	Influenza	1	2	3	0.8	0.09
1	Measles	1	1	2	0.2	0.03
—	Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-enceph	—	—	—	—	—
—	Acute infective Encephalitis	—	1	1	0.2	0.03
7	Cancer of B. Cav. and œsoph. (M), Uterus (F)	3	2	5	1.3	0.16
10	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	3	8	11	2.9	0.36
1	Cancer of Breast	—	7	7	1.8	0.23
35	Cancer of all other sites	19	12	31	8.3	1.02
5	Diabetes	5	2	7	1.8	0.23
47	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	25	30	55	14.8	1.82
121	Heart Disease	55	44	99	26.6	3.27
11	Other diseases of Circulatory System...	1	1	2	0.5	0.06
18	Bronchitis	12	4	16	4.3	0.52
16	Pneumonia	5	8	13	3.4	0.43
4	Other Respiratory Diseases	3	2	5	1.3	0.16
3	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	3	1	4	1.0	0.13
2	Diarrhoea under 2 years	—	—	—	—	—
—	Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—
5	Other Digestive Diseases	3	5	8	2.1	0.26
11	Nephritis	3	12	15	4.0	0.49
—	Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis ...	—	2	2	0.5	0.06
—	Other Maternal causes	—	3	3	0.8	0.09
6	Premature Birth	1	2	3	0.8	0.09
9	Congenital Mal., Birth Inj., Infant., Dis.	8	6	14	3.7	0.46
1	Suicide	1	—	1	0.27	0.03
6	Road Traffic Accidents	3	1	4	1.07	0.13
13	Other violent causes	3	5	8	2.1	0.26
41	All other causes	15	23	38	10.2	1.25

Changes in Staff

Mr. W. H. Ball, M.R.S.I., was appointed Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Officer, and commenced duty on the 1st April, 1942.

Miss M. A. Moore, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R.S.I., was appointed Health Visitor and School Nurse, and commenced duty on the 17th August, 1942.

Mrs. E. Evans, S.R.N., S.C.M., was appointed domiciliary midwife in place of Nurse Allanson, and commenced duty on the 8th May, 1942.

Miss M. Wilkinson resigned on the 11th March, 1942.

Miss D. Williams joined the A.T.S. in March, 1942.

Miss S. Shoesmith was transferred to the General Office in May, 1942.

Miss S. Bower was appointed clerk 3rd April, 1942.

Miss B. Brecknell was appointed clerk 8th December, 1942, and commenced duty on the 25th January, 1943.

Miss R. Fox was appointed dental clerk on the 7th May, 1942.

All these changes in clerical staff have caused considerable difficulties.

Administration

Following the retirement in November, 1941, of Mr. A. England, Senior Sanitary Inspector, the Council decided to incorporate the previously practically separate Sanitary and Cleansing Department as an integral part of the Public Health Department, with the Medical Officer of Health in charge of the Department as a whole.

Unemployment

The Manager of the Shipley Employment Exchange informs me that apart from unemployable labour, there were practically no unemployed in Shipley in 1942, and also that there was practically no transference of juveniles into or from the district.

General Provision of Health Services of the Area

Hospital Services, Nursing in the Home and Laboratory facilities remain as described last year. The Civil Ambulance Service has been satisfactorily maintained by the Shipley Casualty Service, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, during 1942, by agreement between the Council and the West Riding County Council. The reduction in the whole time staff and the amalgamation of the Rescue and First Aid Services have created some difficulties during 1943.

Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home

The following table gives full details of cases admitted :—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Shipley Private Cases ...	45	51	57	64	79
Shipley Assisted Cases ...	120	131	149	116	153
Bingley Private Cases ...	33	27	19	36	35
Bingley Assisted Cases ...	107	123	108	85	91
County Cases	—	2	—	—	—
Outside area private cases	—	1	2	—	—
TOTAL ...	305	335	335	301	358

Admissions included 5 babies and 353 mothers, including 18 emergency (unbooked) cases ; 21 cases were admitted for ante-natal care ; 346 mothers were delivered, 9 having twins. The stillbirths number 11 (a rate of 32 per 1,000 births). Seven caesarean sections were performed. No mothers died in the Home, but one transferred to a general hospital died from puerperal peritonitis. There were 10 deaths of infants within 10 days of birth ; the only case subjected to post mortem examination shewed haemorrhage into the suprarenal (undiagnosed in life). Artificial feeding was resorted to in approximately 13% of cases, and of these roughly one third were completely artificially fed. 82 medical aid notices were sent out (including 9 for babies). Five mothers were transferred to other hospitals, including 1 case each of peritonitis, meningitis, insanity, pernicious anaemia, and ante-partum haemorrhage. Blood transfusion was employed in 2 cases with satisfactory results.

As a matter of convenience registration of births is now (1943) carried out in the Home by the courtesy of the Registrar General and the local Registrar.

I think the appointment of a Consultant Paediatrist to the Home would be of real advantage. This was first recommended in 1940.

For some considerable time difficulty has been experienced in admitting all mothers desirous of being delivered in the Home. In December, 1942, the Committee decided that, as an emergency measure and because suitably sited and adequate additional premises could not be secured, they could no longer promise a normal stay in the Home of 14 days, though every effort would be made to facilitate this stay.

It may be confidently stated that in this country the general policy of the future will be designed to enable more and more mothers to have their babies in Maternity Hospitals and Homes, and to increase considerably the length of time mothers will be able to stay there, not only to enable them to recuperate satisfactorily, but to help them to establish firmly normal lactation, which so often fails as soon as the mother goes home from almost complete rest to practically full work, work more arduous because of the advent of the new baby. There is no doubt whatever that further maternity home provision is necessary locally, and the two Councils (Shipley and Bingley) are now considering the position. Whether new maternity hospital provision should be made as an 'ad hoc' building, or as a part of a general hospital, is a question now being much discussed. But Shipley's immediate problem is to make further provision and that problem has not yet been solved.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Approximately 87% of the expectant mothers attended the medical ante-natal clinics. The attendances of ante-natal patients at the clinics are detailed in the table below.

			1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Somerset House	Ante-natal	New	184	190	183	225	235
		Total	742	597	604	648	784
	Post-natal	1st	39	24	15	33	33
		Subs.	23	3	3	19	11
Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home (Shipley patients only)	Dr's A.N.C.	1st	67	140	144	147	191
		Subs.		75	127	138	193
	Matron's A.N.C.	New	155	187	207	214	252
		Total	1007	1092	1191	1132	1158
Total new patients			339	377	390	372	426
Total ante-natal (medical) attendances ...			809	812	875	933	1168
Total Number of births (live & still) registered (Shipley)			448	437	452	423	488

Seventeen ante-natal patients were examined by the Council's Consultant Obstetrician at the Maternity Home. In 1943 a commencement has been made in the routine blood examination of expectant mothers at the ante-natal clinic.

Domiciliary Confinements

The number of cases booked by the midwives was 243; 196 babies were born alive. Seventy-seven patients remained undelivered at the end of the year; 25 went to hospital, 4 left the district and 2 patients were found to be not pregnant.

Institutional Confinements

Two hundred and twenty-nine Shipley mothers, including 13 emergency cases, were admitted to the Joint Maternity Home during the year; 228 babies were born to the 223 mothers delivered. Ten Shipley mothers were delivered in other public institutions.

Abortions and Complicated Maternity Cases

Three complicated maternity cases were admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Bradford, under the Council's scheme.

Home Helps

The services of home helps were employed by the Council for 20 mothers. A rota of 3 home helps was maintained, payment being made when the help was employed on cases.

Dental Treatment and Dentures

In 1942 there were 15 first and 16 subsequent attendances by mothers for dental treatment, including 3 who were fitted with dentures at cost or part cost.

Infants

The number of infants under 1 year of age, who came to the clinics for the first time, was 89% of the number of live births registered in the year, the highest on record.

Mothers are encouraged to bring toddlers to the clinic; no special sessions are held for them. In 1942, 880 children in the age group 1 to 5 years were attending the clinic during the year; of these 553 were from 2 to 5 years of age.

Aged at end of year 1940	Number attending Child Welfare Clinics				
	in 1938	in 1939	in 1940	in 1941	in 1942
Under 1 year ...	277	244	325	308	366
1-2 years ...	306	259	288	313	327
2-5 years ...	356	317	352	441	502
Over 5 years ...	19	23	21	39	51

Provision of Milk, etc.

Fresh milk, dried milk, cod liver oil, iron and calcium preparations were supplied in 1942 as in previous years.

The aggregate amounts of milk supplied during the year to mothers and infants (the figures for infants separately are not available) were 33 lbs. of dried milk free, and 10,363 lbs. of dried milk at cost.

The milk officer informs me that, under the National Milk Scheme for the issue of milk, there were at the end of the year in Baildon *and* Shipley 2,974 persons receiving milk at 2d. per pint, and 594 receiving milk free of charge, and that this number has steadily increased since. The approximate number eligible, in Shipley *alone* to take advantage of this scheme is 2,300. Naturally, the operation of this scheme has reduced enormously the amount of milk the Council have issued under their own scheme. On the whole the national dried milk suits the infants very well.

Treatment

As formerly, minor ailments were treated at the School Minor Ailments Clinic. 151 infants and young children making 476 attendances; 26 young children were treated at the School Dental Clinic; 136 attended the Ultra Violet Light Clinic for various conditions; 36 young children were referred to various neighbouring hospitals.

Clinic Attendances

The number of attendances of infants at the four child welfare clinics, and the comparison with previous years is given in the table opposite.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
No. of live births registered	428	437	437	423	473
New patients (under 1 year)	322	372	370	355	421
New patients (1-5 years)	74	53	63	73	44
Total attendances (under 1 year)	5665	5451	5858	5600	6331
Total attendances (1-5 years)	3793	3144	3077	3646	3572
New patients (total) ...	396	425	433	428	465
Total attendances... ...	9458	8595	8935	9246	9903
Total No. of clinic sessions	150	148	153	151	165
Average attendance per session	63	58	58	61	65

Attendances at the Welfare Clinics reached new high records.

A new session was begun in October, 1942, for mothers with babies attending for the first time; test feedings and the issuing of babies' anti-gas helmets are carried out at this session; the object of this session has been to give special consideration to the new baby; to make the mother's first visit easier for her; to attempt to maintain breast feeding by advice and help given in an unhurried atmosphere and generally to give greater significance to the baby's first visit.

Thanks to the co-operation of the local executive Food Officer (Mr. Trippett) National dried milk and vitamin supplements have been issued at the Clinics and also at the War Nurseries, as well as the Food Office, although of course no one has been required to attend the clinic for child care in order to receive the supplements or milk. About 400 issues of vitamin preparations are issued at the clinics etc., and 500 at the Food Office, weekly.

The number of attendances at the clinics by children between the ages 1-5 showed a slight decline and this is disappointing.

Anti-gas helmets are also demonstrated and issued at the Maternity Home before the mothers leave. 481 gas helmets were issued during the year. A number of mothers do not fulfil their obligation of notifying the department when they change their address or leave the town and the department has endless trouble trying to trace such cases. In some it has not been possible and the only safeguard is that somewhere the helmets must be surrendered before the next size (Mickey Mouse Mask) is issued. If all receiving towns kept the issuing authorities informed the task of maintaining the records correctly would be much simpler than it now is.

Maternal Deaths

There were 5 maternal deaths in Shipley in 1942. This is the black spot in the vital statistics.

Causes of Death

1. Hæmorrhage and shock ; retained placenta nephritis.
2. Secondary hæmorrhage ; sepsis ; placenta prævia.
3. Septicæmia due to acute lobar pneumonia ; miscarriage ; asthma.
4. Post-partum hæmorrhage.
5. Peritonitis ; difficult labour.

Puerperal Pyrexia

During the year 6 cases of puerperal pyrexia in Shipley women were notified: one case was removed to Morton Banks Isolation Hospital, and one case to Bradford Royal Infirmary.

Infantile Mortality

The infant mortality rate was 46.5. The causes of infant deaths are shown in the table.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Premature Birth	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformation	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Icterus Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Intra-cranial hæmorrhage	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Meningitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3
Broncho Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	4
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Scald	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
All Causes ...	10	3	—	—	13	4	2	1	2	22

The percentage of infant deaths occurring during the first week of life was 45, and in the first month was 59.

Health Visitors

The visits of the Health Visitors are detailed below, and a comparison is made with the work of the previous four years.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Live Births	428	437	437	423	473
Still Births	20	12	15	14	15
Visits to infants :—					
Under 1 year (new) ...	415	453	404	398	437
Under 1 year (total) ...	2486	2866	2105	1274	1760
Visits to children 1 - 5 years	3152	3382	2926	2065	3031
Visits to expectant mothers :-					
First	89	39	10	22	32
Total	226	52	10	22	34
Visits re infant life protection	41	36	28	11	32
Other visits	544	509	305	243	*761
Total number of visits ...	6449	6845	5374	3615	5618

* includes 323 post-natal visits, 333 re infectious disease (mainly dysentery, measles and whooping cough) and 2 visits re Babies' Anti-Gas Helmets.

The Council have increased the staff of health visitors and school nurses from four to five.

Infant Life Protection.

The Health Visitors are all Infant Life Protection Visitors. They paid 32 visits to the 13 children on the Infant Life Protection Register.

Wartime Day Nursery

The Council's first Wartime Nursery was opened on the 16th February, 1942, in 29 Victoria Park, a large residence with a pleasant garden. Mrs. Tordoff, S.R.N., was the first Matron, and within three months the attendance had risen to just under 40 children, a tribute to her work and capacity. The occurrence of dysentery (Sonne) in the nursery, though not severe, caused considerable interference with the management of the nursery, and exclusions of children became necessary. The attendance never again reached this level. The Nursery is an excellent one, and it has a delightful garden for the children, and it is in a quiet residential area—but it is not central and is not on the direct route to work for most of the workers; these are disadvantages.

However, in 1942, the Council, at the request of the Ministry of Health, also planned the erection of two more B.C.F. pre-fabricated nurseries (both opened in 1943), one in Windhill and one in Manor Lane, the town being well provided for by this means—each nursery to have accommodation for 50 children.

Staffing has proved a difficult matter, and staffing is all important. I am convinced that once a staff is working satisfactorily, it is of the greatest importance to avoid changes if at all possible. Frequent changes such as became unavoidable at Victoria Park are not good for the children, they suggest insecurity, and they do not conduce to good attendance.

The Council accepted the necessity of the provision of these nurseries, though they do not approve the principle (except for serious war purposes) of mothers going out to work when they have very young children. A number of mothers of young children have to go out to work because of economic reasons, which is much to be deplored.

Experience has shewn that many of the youngsters in the nurseries have benefited in their health; but one cannot help the feeling that our prime object should be to establish such environmental changes in the homes, and such improvement in the economic circumstances of the families, and such education of the parents in parentcraft and in good feeding that what are now advantages in War Nurseries, would no longer be confined to state or municipally owned institutions, but would be available in every home in the land.

Registered Guardians

This scheme has not proved successful here; only 13 Guardians were registered in 1942. Child minding has been a common practice in this area for many years, but few women have registered under the scheme. It seems unfortunate that the opportunity to make registration of child minders or guardians compulsory was not taken.

Civil Defence

The Casualty Services are under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. I would like to pay a tribute to the zeal and efficiency of all the Officers (it is impossible to mention all by name), and also to the personnel who have maintained their interest throughout.

The Council's Emergency Mortuary Service and the Food Decontamination Service both owe much to the interest taken by Mr. F. Marks (one of the Sanitary Inspectors) who has given much time and thought to training, organisation, etc.; again the personnel have given loyal service. The Food Decontamination Centre at Northcliffe should prove very satisfactory.

Public Water Supply

The Shipley public drinking water is derived mainly from upland surface water, a little from springs, and a proportion on direct supply from the Bradford Corporation. The Shipley supply was throughout chlorinated and complaints of taste were dealt with by high chlorination and dechlorination. In all 120 samples of water were examined at the County Laboratory; of these 13 were special samples in connection with an emergency supply from a compensation reservoir (all satisfactory), and 14 from private supplies (untreated); whilst the raw water supply was found to be unsatisfactory in 7 samples, no samples taken in the town i.e. after treatment, were found unsatisfactory. 14 samples of private supplies were examined and 2 from one source were unsatisfactory—this was raw water proposed to be used for grave emergency and would be treated by the addition of chlorine compound.

Seven first draw samples were examined for lead with negative results by the Council's chemist, who undertook 80 examinations (chemical and bacteriological) as set out in the table.

			SHIPLEY PUBLIC SUPPLY				Temporary Supply ELDWICK		BRADFORD SUPPLY for SHIPLEY	
			Raw Water	Treated Water					(Treated Water)	
				Service Reservoirs	TOWN SAMPLES		Raw	Treated	High Level Supply	Low Level Supply
					High Level Supply	Low Level Supply				
County Laboratory	Bacteriological	Satisfactory ...	30	6	13	15	11	2	11	10
		Doubtful ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Unsatisfactory	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Council's Chemist	Full Chemical plus Bacteriological	Satisfactory ...	—	—	4	7	—	—	4	3
		Doubtful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Short Chemical plus Bacteriological	Satisfactory ...	—	—	7	11	—	—	4	4
		Doubtful ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Short Chemical Analysis only	Satisfactory ...	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—
		Doubtful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Private Water Supplies

At the close of the year there were only 8 isolated houses and 3 farms supplied with water from private sources. There is, however, a number of back-to-back houses where the supply is inadequate, the cause being the furring up of service pipes which supply a number of houses. Fourteen samples were examined during the survey of waters proposed to be used in grave emergency. Two samples from one source were found unsatisfactory—raw water which would be treated before use by the addition of chlorine preparation.

SANITATION

(Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. H. Ball)

Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors

Complaints of nuisance received and investigated	...	224
Dwelling Houses Inspected	... ..	777
Houses-let-in-lodgings	... ..	88
Tents, Vans and Sheds	... ..	18
Manure Middensteads	... ..	49
Refuse Receptacles	... ..	532
Common Yards and Passages	... ..	12
Places of Public Entertainment	... ..	36
A.R.P. Shelters and Visits	... ..	249
Offensive Trades	... ..	60
Piggeries	... ..	101
Knackers' Premises	... ..	3
Verminous and/or Dirty Premises:—		
(a) Houses	... ..	195
(b) Other Premises	... ..	60
Billets occupied by members of H.M. Forces	..	18
Smoke Abatement:—		
(1) Interviews	... ..	1
Shops Act, 1934	... ..	5
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	... ..	49
Canal Boats	... ..	9

Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors—continued

River Pollution Acts	...	...	...	...	1
Waterworks	...	...	...	...	1
Rest Centres	...	...	...	...	12
Visits re Emergency Closets (Civil Defence)				...	14
Interviews	...	...	...	...	1855
Sanitary Accommodation		...	...	...	936
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	14
Visits to work in progress		...	...	...	663
Miscellaneous visits or inspections			...	...	413

Summary of Drainage Works executed

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	...	...	...	23
House drains cleared of obstructions	...	...	...	111
House drains repaired	...	...	...	48
House drains cut off and sealed up	...	...	...	1
House drains encased in concrete	...	...	...	5
House drains ventilated	...	...	...	5
House provided with slop accommodation (hitherto without)	...	...	...	1
Sewers choked. Reported to Surveyor and remedied	...	...	...	2
Areas drained and concreted	...	...	...	3
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	...	...	...	51
Inspection Chambers provided	...	...	...	2
Inspection Chambers cleansed	...	...	...	10
Interceptor fixed	...	...	...	1
Eaves gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	28
Waste Pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	...	...	...	21
Fall Pipes repaired and disconnected	...	...	...	15
Street Gullies cleared of obstruction	...	...	...	9
Baths provided	...	...	...	2
Sinks provided and walls tiled	...	...	...	5
Lavatory basins provided	...	...	...	3
Yard pavements relaid	...	...	...	22
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	3

Summary of Drains Tested, and Results

Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically	102
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements, etc.	76
Drains tested with smoke	5
Drains tested with smell test	3
Drains tested by opening up	40

Sanitary Accommodation

Summary of Works carried out

W.C's provided	5
Water closets cleared of obstructions	8
W.C. floors concreted	6
W.C. appliances renewed	10
W.C's water supply improved	17
Additional W.C. provided to existing house ...	1
Waste Water Closets converted into fresh water closets	5
W.C. pedestals renewed	2
W.C. walls rendered in cement	5
W.C's cleansed	5
W.C. walls repaired	3
Waste Water Closets cleared of obstructions ...	6
Waste Water Closets repaired	3
Disused Ashplace abolished	1
Sanitary dust-bins repaired or new bins substituted therefor	370
Urinals cleansed	3
Privy Pails renewed	2
Privy Pail abolished	1

Table showing the Number and Type of Closet Accommodation, Water Closets, Privies, Ashpits, etc., in the District

Up to 31st December, 1942

	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies	Movable Privy Tins
North Ward	1,877	221	6	12
South Ward	2,407	419	2	4
East Ward	1,782	239	2	0
West Ward	2,744	25	5	4
Central Ward	1,783	142	0	0
Totals	10,593	1,046	15	20

Farm premises and factories are included.

Sanitary Accommodation in Cinemas

36 inspections of the sanitary accommodation in the Picture Houses were made.

The following defects were found and remedied :—

Water closet, walls and ceilings cleansed	8
W.C. cistern repaired	1
Urinals cleansed	2

Infectious Diseases, Disinfection and Disinfestation

Special inquiries were made at 129 houses, and where it appeared desirable the drains were tested. Rooms disinfected by spraying numbered 68. Only in odd cases is fumigation of rooms resorted to, apart from rooms used by phthisical patients. These are both fumigated with a formalin preparation and sprayed with Izal whenever the occasion demands it. The bedding at 163 houses (308 cases) was disinfected because of scabies.

Shops used for the Sale of Meat for Dog and Poultry Food

Ten inspections were made—conditions were at all times found to be satisfactory.

Canal Boats

Nine inspections—all satisfactory.

Knacker's Yard

One Knacker's Yard: Three inspections—satisfactory.

Offensive Trade Premises

Offensive Trades within the district include the following:—Tripe Boilers, 2; Gut Scrapers, 2; Bone Boiler, 1; Fat Boiler, 1; Rag and Bone Merchants, 2.

Sixty inspections—all satisfactory.

Factories Act, 1937

Factories with power	...	...	...	164
Factories without power	...	...	...	25
		Total	...	189
Number of inspections of factories :—				
(a) With mechanical power	...	...	...	172
(b) Without mechanical power	...	...	...	93
(c) Outworkers	...	...	...	10
Number of preliminary notices served	...	...	...	9
Number of statutory notices served	...	...	...	1
Number of notices complied with (prelim.)	...	...	...	9
Number of statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	1

Sanitary works carried out at factories were :—

W.C. provided	...	...	...	1
W.C. floors, walls and windows cleansed	...	...	...	7
W.C. walls repaired	...	...	...	1
Drains repaired	...	...	...	3
Drain obstructions removed	...	...	...	3
Walls and ceilings cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	7
Basin cleansed	...	...	...	1
Urinals cleansed	...	...	...	3

Shops Act, 1934

No sanitary works were carried out during the year. Five visits were made for the purpose of inspecting sanitary and washing accommodation.

Miscellaneous References

Choked street gullies, etc., reported to Surveyor	...	...	...	5
Dangerous structures reported to Surveyor	...	...	...	—
Choked sewers reported to Surveyor	...	...	...	2
Waste of water (defective fittings, etc.) reported to Surveyor	...	...	...	20
Disrepair of A.R.P. Shelters reported to Surveyor	...	...	...	5
Dangerous pavements	...	...	...	1

REFUSE REMOVAL AND SALVAGE

(Superintendent of Cleansing - Mr. W. H. Ball)

Summary of Clearances of Refuse Receptacles

Clearances of Galvanised Dust Bins ...	...	...	529,329
• Clearances of Trade Refuse Receptacles ...	...	...	22,236
Clearances of Ashplaces ...	...	...	1,379
Clearances of Privy Tins ...	...	...	1,020
Total			553,964

Summary of Refuse Removal and place of Disposal

For Financial Year ended 31st March, 1943.

REFUSE DELIVERED TO DESTRUCTOR.

	Loads	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse removed by Motors ...	2418 =	3348	19	1
Trade Refuse from Shops ...	259 =	365	7	2
Total House and Trade Refuse delivered to Destructor	2677 =	3714	6	3
Slaughter Refuse ...	31 =	17	14	0
Total Refuse delivered to Destructor ...	2708 =	3732	0	3

REFUSE DELIVERED TO TIPS.

	Loads.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse removed by Motors ...	1670 =	2287	10	2
Slaughter Manure ...	44 =	21	18	0
Stable Manure to Manure Tip...	53 =	47	8	3
Total Refuse delivered to Tips...	2167 =	2356	17	1
Total Refuse removed ...	4875 =	6088	18	0

Other matters removed and destroyed included—

Beds and Bedding, 35 ; Mattresses, 3 ; Couches, 5 ;
Chairs, 15 ; Cars for Scrap, 3 ; Garden Rollers, 2.

Carcases of animals removed and destroyed were—

Dogs, 13 ; Cats, 8 ;

SALVAGE FROM HOUSE REFUSE

Table of Goods Salvaged by the Cleansing Department

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper and Cardboard	300	1	3	1959	4	6
Heavy and Light Iron . . .	35	17	1	81	13	10
Baled Tins	92	14	1	169	7	1
Non-Ferrous Metals :						
Aluminium, Copper, Brass						
Lead, Zinc	1	4	3	34	11	6
Rags, Rugs, Carpets, Sacking etc.	17	10	2	271	0	5
String, Hair, Wood Wool, Electric Lamp Tops, etc.	12	1	2	39	19	5
Rubber	10	1	3	23	16	2
Bottles and Jars	16	14	2	131	1	0
Cullet (or broken glass) . . .	45	19	1	51	15	3
Bones	18	1	3	75	2	1
Waste Food	278	19	2	424	13	4
Slaughter, Edible Waste (Manifolds, etc.)	12	8	1	22	17	6
Blood	16	12	3	33	19	7
Condemned Meat	11	16	2	24	9	3
Manure	54	16	2	53	16	1
Totals	925	10	3	£3397	7	0

Table showing Monthly Income from Salvage

	£	s.	d.
April, 1942 . . .	267	14	8
May, „ . . .	341	17	10
June, „ . . .	313	8	1
July, „ . . .	309	6	1
August, „ . . .	255	10	3
September, „ . . .	288	2	9
October, „ . . .	263	18	11
November, „ . . .	269	9	8
December, „ . . .	287	10	6
January, 1943 . . .	255	1	9
February, „ . . .	260	8	8
March, „ . . .	284	17	10
Total . . .	£3397	7	0

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Salvage from other departments for Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead	528	11	1	884	1	8
Cleansing Department ...	925	0	3	3397	7	0
Total Salvage Effort ...	1453	12	0	£4281	8	8

Refuse Disposal

The refuse was disposed of as indicated below :—

House or Domestic Refuse and Trade Refuse.

			Tons
By Incineration at the Destructor	...		3714.37 or 61.89%
			Tons
By Tipping	...	...	2287.55 or 38.11%

Slaughter Refuse

			Tons
By Destruction	...	...	17.70
By Tipping at Manure Tip	...	...	21.90

Stable Manure

			Tons
By Tipping at Manure Tip	...	...	47.47

Total Refuse Disposed of at Tips

				Tons
Wood End Tip	...	...	...	2287.50
Slaughter Manure to Manure Tip	...	...	...	21.90
Stable Manure to Manure Tip	...	...	...	47.47
				<u>2356.87</u>

The figures given for refuse disposed of at the destructor and tip are gross figures and include all salvage recovered in collection as well as that recovered from the place of disposal.

CLEANSING SERVICE, PART I. HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Table showing Costs for Year ending 31st March, 1943.

Item (1)	Particulars (2)	Collection		Disposal		Collection and Disposal	
		(A) including loan charges depreciation revenue contributions to capital outlay and rents. (A) (3)	(B) (4)	(A) including loan charges depreciation revenue contributions to capital outlay and rents. (A) (5)	(B) (6)	(A) including loan charges depreciation revenue contributions to capital outlay and rents. (A) (7)	(B) (8)
1	REVENUE ACCOUNT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	Gross Expenditure	8117 8 11	7986 4 10	1953 4 1	1795 16 7	10070 13 0	9782 1 5
3	Gross Income	3784 4 2	3784 4 2	354 19 11	354 19 11	4139 4 1	4139 4 1
4	Net Cost, see notes (a) (b) (c)	4333 4 9	4202 0 8	1598 4 2	1440 16 8	5931 8 11	5642 17 4
5	UNIT COSTS.						
6	Gross Expenditure per ton	1 7 0.48	1 6 7.26	0 6 6.09	0 5 11.80	1 13 6.57	1 12 7.06
7	Gross Income per ton	0 12 7.30	0 12 7.30	0 1 2.18	0 1 2.18	0 13 9.48	0 13 9.48
8	Net Cost per ton	0 14 5.18	0 13 11.96	0 5 3.91	0 4 9.62	0 19 9.09	0 18 9.58
9	Net Cost per 1,000 population	£ 143.43	£ 139.09	£ 52.90	£ 47.69	£ 196.33	£ 186.78
10	Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	431.40	418.35	159.09	143.44	590.49	561.79

9. Total Refuse collected, in tons Actual	...	6,002	14. Method of Disposal—	Percentage of Refuse dealt with.
10. Area (Statute Acres) Land and Inland Water	...	2,183.8	Crude Tipping ...	...
11. Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	...	10.91	Controlled Tipping ...	...
12. Number of Houses and Premises	...	10,297	Incineration ...	...
			Separation and Incineration ...	...
			Pulverization ...	...
			Barging to Sea	...
			Other Methods	...
				...
13. Method of Collection—	No. of Vehicles	Percentage of Refuse Collected	15. Average length of haul to point of disposal... approx. $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles	
Horse Vehicle ...	—	—	16. No. of employees other than clerical—	Collection Disposal
Mechanical Vehicles ...	4	100%	19	3 on Tip
Container System ...	—	—		4 on Incineration
Weight per house per annum	...	...	11.95 cwts.	
Cost per house and other premises per annum—collection only	...	...	8.41 shillings.	
Cost per person per annum—collection only	...	...	2.87	„
NOTE—Seven extra men not included above are employed on salvage work.				

Refuse Collection Account — Year ended 31st March, 1943

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Salaries	Sale of Dust Bins, Removal of Refuse, etc. ...	384 13 3
Manual Labour	Departmental Transport	157 16 1
Gratuities	Balance charged to General Rate Fund	4,690 15 7
Motor Haulage		
Dust Bins		
Rates and Water Charges		
Boiler Suits		
Rent of Offices, etc.		
Tools and Sundries		
National Insurance		
Workmen's Compensation Insurance		
Superannuation : Excess Allowances		
Loan Charges		
	£5,233 4 11		£5,233 4 11

Salvage Collection Account — Year ended 31st March, 1943

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Manual Labour	...	1,872	18 9	Sale of Salvage	...	...	...
Motor Transport	...	504	4 3				3,241 14 10
Dust Bins and Bags	...	311	1 4				
Printing and Advertising	...	32	3 3				
Baling Equipment	...	71	7 0				
Overalls	...	10	3 0				
Tools and Sundries	...	37	0 2				
National Insurance	...	34	6 3				
Workmen's Compensation Ins.	11	0 0					
			2,884 4 0				
Balance carried to General Rate Fund			357 10 10				
			£3,241 14 10				£3,241 14 10

HOUSING ACT, 1936

Housing Inspections, 1942

Number of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	150
Visits in respect of overcrowding	...	...	...	50
Number of Notices served in respect of repair:—				
(a) Preliminary	...	...	...	63
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	None
Number of Notices complied with	...	...	...	48
Reinspections	...	...	...	176

Housing Defects Remedied, 1942

Stone floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	4
Yard pavements relaid	...	...	...	2
Wooden floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	8
Windows repaired and properly hung	...	...	...	16
Window frames mastic pointed	...	...	...	20
Walls over sinks tiled	...	...	...	5
Door casings or furnishings renewed	...	...	...	10
Outer doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	4
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	33
Walls tied in with bolts and plates	...	...	...	1
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	14
Damp floors remedied	...	...	...	3
Plastered walls repaired	...	...	...	53
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	47
Lighting to rooms improved	...	...	...	3
Ventilation of bedrooms improved	...	...	...	16
Skylight repaired	...	...	...	1
Dangerous yard walls remedied	...	...	...	8
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	28
Fall pipes repaired	...	...	...	14
Outer walls repointed or rendered in cement	...	...	...	11
Ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	21
Firebacks reset	...	...	...	9

Gas copper provided	...	...	...	...	1
Set pots repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Stairs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Stairs well fencings repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous flights of stairs removed	...	...	...	...	2
Flues repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Chimney repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	...	1
Coal stores repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Baths provided	...	...	...	...	2
Coal shute repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Water services renewed to houses	...	...	...	...	4
Burst water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Houses provided with hot water apparatus	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks (white glazed) provided to houses	...	...	...	...	5
Electric fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Total					<u>380</u>

Demolition Orders

Houses still standing upon which demolition orders had been made are :—

Thackley Old Road, Nos. 4 and 6.
 Thomas Place, Nos. 7 and 8.
 The Holt, Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 21.
 Otley Road, Nos. 38 and 40.
 Hollin Lane, Nos. 1, 3 and 5.

Of these at the close of the year, houses vacated but not demolished were :—

Thackley Old Road, Nos. 4 and 6.
 Thomas Place, No. 7.
 Otley Road, Nos. 38 and 40.
 Hollin Lane, Nos. 1, 3 and 5.
 The Holt, No. 9.

No Demolition Orders were made this year nor were any houses represented for that purpose.

Re-Conditioning of Houses

Sections 9 and 10

Houses re-conditioned numbered 8.

Overcrowding

No accurate figures re overcrowding are available. One case was satisfactorily dealt with during the year. Two more became overcrowded and nine houses were known to be overcrowded at the end of 1942. Council houses were included in this figure.

Houses Disinfested because of Bed Bugs

Fifteen houses were disinfested by Cimex Ltd., and 11 by other methods. Hydrogen cyanide disinfestation was not employed.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

MILK SUPPLY

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops

Resident within the Council's area there were at the close of the year upon the registers:—

Cowkeepers only	...	...	...	4
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	7
Retail Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	22
Dairies at which Milk is sold only in bottles	...	...	...	65
Total	...	...	...	<u>98</u>

Non-resident Purveyors of Milk numbered 29.

The total number of inspections of the 98 premises within the district was 327 including 155 to cowsheds.

Bacterial Examination of Milk

		Samples Submitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised in Shipley	...	17	7	10
Pasteurised outside Shipley	...	11	3	8
Accredited Milk	...	13	9	4
Ordinary Milk (produced in Shipley)		23	20	3
Ordinary Milk (produced outside Shipley)	...	41	20	21
Heat Treated	...	4	1	3

Biological Examination of Milk

Number of Samples submitted	...	109
Number of Samples found to be tuberculous	4	3.67%

Milk Distribution

Generally speaking, the premises and utensils of the dairy-men and milk purveyors have been found to be clean and satisfactory.

Licences issued under the Special Designation Order were 5, or 10 less than in 1941.

Ice Cream

The inspectors made 8 visits to manufacturers' premises, 2 to retail premises, and took 2 samples for examination.

MEAT

Public Abattoir and Meat Inspection

Animals killed at the Public Abattoir during the twelve months were :—

Beasts	...	...	1,610
Calves	...	...	198
Sheep	...	...	8,285
Pigs	...	...	149
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	10,242

Beasts slaughtered at the Public Abattoir were 461 less than in 1941, and the number of calves decreased by 39. There was a decrease of 2,316 sheep and a decrease of 761 pigs slaughtered there. The number of cows killed was 331 or 20.55%.

Wholesale Market

Meat produced outside Shipley and brought in for allocation or wholesale distribution from the abattoir was :—

Quarters of beef (frozen)	...	...	7,842
Carcases of mutton or lamb (frozen)	...	...	32,211
Carcases of pork (frozen)	...	...	196
Cases of meat and edible offals (frozen)	...	...	5,272

Table of Particulars of Carcases and Organs surrendered at the Public Abattoir and showing the various causes for surrender.

TUBERCULOSIS.

BEASTS.					
		Tons	cwts.	qr.	lbs.
Carcases,	17	=	3	6	0 0
Quarters of Beef,	5	=	0	7	2 8
Briskets,	2	=	0	0	1 7
Heads and Tongues,	96	=	1	8	0 7
Livers,	61	=	0	8	2 17
Pairs of Lungs,	155	=	0	11	3 12
Mesenteries,	41	=	0	7	1 18
Stomachs,	30	=	0	5	2 14
Fat,	1	=	0	0	0 21
Tails,	17	=	0	0	1 6
Kidneys,	6	=	0	0	0 9
Hearts	19	=	0	0	2 20
Skirts,	5	=	0	0	0 10
			6	16	3 9

PIGS.					
		Tons	cwts.	qr.	lbs.
Carcases	3	=	0	3	2 10
Heads and Tongues,	7	=	0	0	3 26
Livers,	12	=	0	0	1 11
Pairs of Lungs,	12	=	0	0	1 9
Mesenteries,	10	=	0	0	1 25
			0	5	2 25

CALVES.					
		Tons	cwts.	qr.	lbs.
Carcase,	1	=	0	0	0 21
Pluck,	1	=	0	0	0 3
			0	0	0 24

OTHER DISEASES.

BEASTS.		PIGS.	
	cwts. qr. lbs.		cwts. qr. lbs.
Carcases (Oedema)	5 = 18 2 22	Carcases ((Oedema),	1 = 0 1 9
Carcases		Pork (Bruised),	1 = 0 1 1
(Septic Peritonitis),	1 = 3 3 13	Mesentery (Peritonitis)	1 = 0 0 5
Carcases		Livers (Cysts),	2 = 0 0 4
(Septic Metritis),	1 = 4 3 3	Pluck (Congestion),	1 = 0 0 4
Beef (Bruised),	3 = 0 3 24		
Beef (Bone Taint),	5 = 1 1 24		
Livers (Distomatosis),	129 = 17 3 9		
Livers (Cirrhosis),	29 = 4 0 16		
Livers (Angioma),	22 = 3 0 16		
Livers (Abscesses),	28 = 4 0 0		
Udders (Mammitis),	51 = 3 1 1		
Stomach (Peritonitis),	2 = 0 1 12		
Hearts (Pericarditis),	3 = 0 0 12		
	<hr/> 3 tons 2 2 12		<hr/> 0 2 23

12

to

fo

1

—

—

2

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Meat surrendered at Abattoir	10	14	2	22	0
Food surrendered at Shops, etc.	1	7	1	7	8
Total found unfit for food ...	12	2	0	1	8

Other Inspections of Food Premises

Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	160
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' Premises...	...	...	...	896
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	71
Food Preparing and Storing Places	...	...	...	191
Bakehouses	...	...	...	70
Bakers' and Confectioners Shops'	...	...	...	290
Other Food Shops	...	...	...	345
Public Abattoir	...	...	...	171
Markets	...	...	...	187
Other Stalls	...	...	...	341

Inspection of Meat in Shops

Regular visits were made to butchers' shops, not only for meat inspection, but to see that the regulations were complied with. The total number of inspections was 160.

BAKEHOUSES

There are in the district 36 bakehouses, including 5 underground. 70 inspections were made, resulting in the following defects being discovered :—

Limewashing inadequate	...	...	4
Dirty condition	...	...	1

All these matters were satisfactorily dealt with.

FRIED FISH AND POTATO SHOPS

Number of premises	...	...	41
Defects—Premises requiring limewashing	...	...	2
Drains cleared of obstruction	...	...	1
Inspections	...	...	71

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1942 Monthly Incidence of Notifications

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	3	1	2	1	4	6	—	3	6	7	6	3	42
Diphtheria ...	1	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	9	3	4	3	28
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	6
Pneumonia ...	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
Erysipelas ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Anterior Polio-Myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	1	—	—	15	74	57	144	240	66	9	606
Whooping Cough ...	13	11	10	15	9	10	4	2	8	—	3	4	89
Dysentery ...	—	—	2	13	1	11	2	—	5	15	4	—	53
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monthly Totals	19	16	22	35	20	43	80	62	174	266	86	21	844

Notification of and Deaths from Infectious Diseases

Disease	AGE GROUPS										Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
	Under 1 Year	1—2	3	4—5	5—10	15—20	35—45	65 and over					
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	3	7	18	5	2	2	1	—	42	35	—
Diphtheria ...	—	1	2	—	9	5	2	7	—	—	28	27	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	2	—
Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	8	2	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	5	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Anterior Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Measles ...	7	103	73	118	168	4	1	1	—	—	606	3	2
Whooping Cough ...	5	14	18	16	6	1	—	—	—	—	89	1	1
Dysentery ...	—	5	5	4	8	5	2	12	7	—	53	2	—
Food Poisoning... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	16	124	100	147	210	20	6	31	14	3	844	79	5

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The arrangements are as described in my last report.

	School Children		Infants		Total	
	Complete Course	Partial Course	Complete Course	Partial Course	Complete Course	Partial Course
1935	414	29	16	3	430	32
1936	833	42	135	6	968	48
1937	226	20	55	5	281	25
1938	177	11	75	13	252	24
1939	243	24	44	6	287	30
1940	267	65	94	5	361	70
1941	658	127	543	61	1201	188
1942	270	73	487	83	757	156
	3088	391	1449	182	4537	573

At the end of 1942 it was estimated that 53% of infants under 5 years of age and 74% of school children had had one complete course.

Infectious Disease

Typhoid, Para-typhoid

No cases of typhoid or para-typhoid were notified in 1942.

Dysentery

Dysentery was still prevalent, 53 cases being notified. The type where proved bacteriologically was "Sonne."

All canteens and food preparing premises have been advised about the necessity for scrupulous attention to personal hygiene in the workers.

In the case of the Council's own food preparing premises the workers have been asked to sign a statement giving the relevant details of their medical history (re intestinal infectious diseases).

Diphtheria

Diphtheria was rather less common in 1942, 28 cases being notified; no deaths occurring.

Scarlet Fever

Scarlet Fever slightly increased to 42 cases, with no mortality, but hæmolytic streptococcal infection seemed comparatively frequent as judged by swab results of children.

Measles

Measles was epidemic in September and October. In all 606 cases were notified in the year—two deaths resulted.

Whooping Cough

Whooping Cough caused 1 death; 89 cases were notified.

Infectious Hepatitis

This was common during the year. Many mild cases must be missed. 77 cases of jaundice in school children were notified informally by doctors and teachers to the Department, and 7 adults. An outbreak in a junior school was investigated and the cases were undoubtedly infectious hepatitis.

Tuberculosis

There were 17 notifications (6 male, 11 female) of, and 9 deaths (6 male, 3 female) from, pulmonary tuberculosis during 1942. The corresponding figures for non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 6 (3 male, 3 female) and 2 (female) respectively.

Scabies

Scabies showed a further increase during the year—this trend had been noted before the war began. Treatment at Pinnel Street Baths was commenced in November, 1940; and is offered to all cases free. In 1942, 479 cases in 222 families were known to the department; in these there were 201 adults, 90 juveniles, 166 school children and 22 pre-school children. Disinfestation of bedding and clothing was effected in respect of 185 families.

Ward Statistics

	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Total.
Acreage	468	408	368	773	166	2,183
Estimated Population ...	6,066	7,074	5,998	7,411	3,661	30,210
Est. Population per acre	12.9	17.3	16.3	9.6	22.0	13.8
Live Births	108	81	112	112	60	473
Birth Rate	17.8	11.4	18.6	15.1	16.4	15.7
Deaths	62	109	70	79	52	372
Death Rate	10.2	15.4	11.6	10.6	14.2	12.3
Deaths of Infants under						
1 year of age ...	6	3	7	2	4	22
Infantile Mortality Rate	55	37	62	18	66	47

Notifications

Scarlet Fever	10	7	10	10	5	42
Diphtheria	6	4	10	5	3	28
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	1	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	4	—	1	1	—	6
Pneumonia	2	—	3	—	3	8
Erysipelas	—	1	2	—	1	4
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	1	3	—	1	5
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles	156	114	154	110	72	606
Whooping Cough ...	14	3	47	15	10	89
Dysentery	17	4	12	9	11	53
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—						
Pulmonary	6	—	4	3	4	17
Non-Pulmonary ...	2	1	1	—	2	6

There were no notifications of smallpox.

